

# REMONSTRANCE OF GRIEVANCES PRESEN-

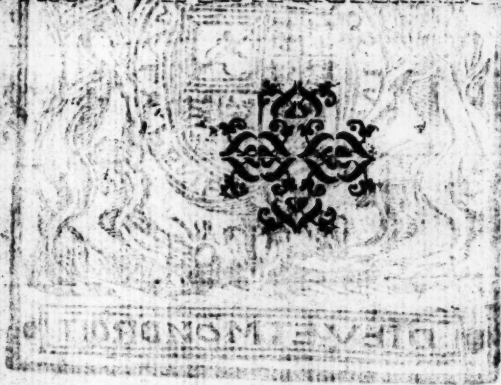
ted to his most Excellent Majesty, in  
the behalfe of the Catholicks

By the Lord JOHN ANDREW, Secretary  
to the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, in the  
Right Honourable House of Commons



Printed at Waterford by Thomas Bourke, Printer  
to the Confederate Catholicks of Ireland.  
Anno Dom. 1643

**T**His remonstrance was delivered, by the Lord  
 Viscount Gormonstowne, Sir Lucas Dillon Knight,  
 Sir Robert Talbot Barrowne, & John VValshe Esquire,  
 therunto authorised, by the Confederate Catholicks of  
 Ireland, to his Majesties Commissioners, at the Towne  
 of Trim, in the County of Meath, on the 17. of March.  
 1642. to be presented to his most Excellent Majestie.





TO THE KINGS MOST  
EXCELLENT MAIESTIE.



Most gracious Sovereigne,  
Wee your Majesties most  
dutifull, & loyall subjects,  
the Catholicks of your  
Highnesse kingdome of  
Ireland, being necessitated  
to take armes for the pre-  
servation of our Religion,  
the mayntenance of your  
Majesties rights, & prero-  
gatives, the naturall & just defence of our lives &  
states, & the liberties of our country; have often  
since the beginning of these troubles attempted  
to present our humble complaint unto your Royall  
iew, but were frustrated of our hopes therein, by  
the power and vigilancie of our adversaries ( the  
now Lords-justices & other ministers of State in  
this kingdome ) who by the assistance of the ma-  
lignant party in England now in Armes against  
your Royall person, with lesse difficulty to attaine  
the

the bad ends they proposed to themselves of ex-  
 arpting our Religion & Nation, further debar-  
 red us of any access to your Majesties justice,  
 which occasioned the effusion of much innocent  
 blood & other mischiefs in this your kingdome,  
 that otherwise might well be prevented. And  
 whereas of late notice was sent unto us of a Com-  
 mission granted by your Majesty to the right ho-  
 norable the Lord Marques of Ormonde and others  
 authorizing them, to heare what we shall say, or  
 propound, & the same to transmit unto your Ma-  
 jesty in writing, which your Majesty likes graciously  
 princely favour, we find to be accompanied with  
 these words: viz. (albeit we doe extremely detest the  
 odious rebellion which the recusants of Ireland have  
 without ground or colour raised against us our Crowne  
 and dignitie) which words wee doe in all humilitie  
 conceive to have proceeded from the misrepresen-  
 tations of our adversaries; and therefore do protest,  
 we have been, therein maliciously traduced to your  
 Majestic, having never entertained any rebellious  
 thought against your Majesty, your Crowne, or  
 dignitie, but alwayes have beene and ever will con-  
 tinue your Majesties most faithfull and loyal sub-  
 jects, and doe most humbly beseech your Majesty  
 to owne, & avow us, and as such wee present un-



to your Maieſty theſe enſuing grievances, and  
cauſes of the preſent diſtempers.

*In primis*, the Catholicks of this kingdome  
whom no reward could invite, no perſecution in-  
force to forſake that Religion profeſſed by them,  
and their aſceſſors for thirteene hundred yeares  
or thereabouts, are ſince the ſecond yeare of the  
raigne of Queen *Elizabeth* made incapable of places of  
honor, or truſt in Church or Common wealth,  
their Nobles become contemptible, their Gentry  
debarred from learning in Vniuerſities of publick  
Schools within this kingdome, their younger bro-  
thers put by all manner of employment in their  
native countrey, and neceſſitated either to live in  
ignorance and contempt at home, or (to their  
great diſcomfort, & impoveriſhment of the land)  
to ſeek education and fortune abroad: miſfor-  
tunes made incident to the ſaid Catholicks of *Ire-*  
*land* onely, their numbers, qualitie, and loyaltie  
conſidered, of all the Nations in Chriſten-  
dome.

Secondly, that by this incapacitie which  
in reſpect of their Religion was impoſed upon the  
ſaid Catholicks men of meane condition & qua-  
lity for the moſt part, were in this kingdome im-  
ployed in places of greateſt honor and truſt who,  
being

being to begin a fortune built it of the Ruines of  
 the Catholicke Natives, at all times lying open to  
 be discountenanced, and wrought upon, and who  
 (because they would seeme to be carefull of the  
 government) did from time to time, suggest false  
 & malicious matters against them, the said Catho-  
 licks, to render them suspected and odious in En-  
 gland, from which ungrounded informations and  
 their many other ill Offices, these mischiefs have  
 befallen the Catholickes of Ireland: First the op-  
 positions given to all the graces, and favours that  
 your Majestie, or your late Royall Father promi-  
 sed or intended to the Natives of this kingdome.  
 Secondly the procuring of false inquisitions upon  
 fayned Titles of their estates against many hun-  
 dred yeares possession, and no traveres, or petition  
 of right admitted thereunto, and Jurors denying  
 to find such Offices, were censured even to their  
 publicke infamy, & ruine of their estates, the fin-  
 ding thereof being against their consciences and  
 cleere evidences, and nothing must stand against  
 such Offices taken of great and considerable parts  
 of the kingdome, but Letters-patents under the  
 great Seale, And if Letters-patents were produ-  
 ced, (as in most cases they were) none must bee  
 allowed, valid, nor yet sought to be legally avoy-  
 ded,

And So that of late times by the underhand working of Sir William Parsons now one of your Lords-Iustices here, and the arbitrary illegall power of the two impeached Iudges in Parliament, and others drawne by their advice and counsell, one hundred and fiftie Letters-patents were avoyded in one morning, which course continued untill all the Patents of the kingdome, to a few were by them, and their associars declared voyd, such was the care those ministers had of your Majesties great Seale, being the publicke faith of the kingdome, this way of service, in shew onely pretended for your Majesty, proved to your disservice, and the immoderate and too timely advancement of the said ministers of state, and their adherents, & too neere the utter ruine of the said Catholicks.

3 That whereas your Majesties late Royall Father King James, having a princely and fatherly care of this kingdome, was graciously pleased, to grant severall large and beneficiall Commissions under the great Seale of England, and severall instructions, and Letters under his privie Signet, for the passing and securing of the estates of his subjects here by Letters-patents under the great Seale, and Letters-patents accordingly were thereof passed, fines payed, old rents increased, and new rents

rents reserved to the Crowne, And this said late  
 King was further graciously pleased, at severall  
 times to leaue divers honourable persons of ind-  
 grity, knowledge and experience, to examine the  
 grievances of this kingdom, and to recte and est-  
 blish a course for redresse thereof. And whereas  
 your Majesty was graciously pleased, in the fourth  
 yeare of your raigne, to vouchsafe a favorable  
 hearing to the grievances presented unto you by  
 Agents from this kingdom, and thereupon, and  
 grant many graces and favours unto your subjects  
 thereof, for redresse of their estates, and redresse,  
 for remove of those heavy burdens under which  
 they have long groaned, which acts of justice, and  
 grace extended to this people; By your Majestie  
 and your said Royall Father did afford the most  
 content, yet such was, and is yet, the Immortall  
 hatred of some of the said ministers of State, and  
 especially of the said Sir *William* *Parsons*, the said  
 impeached Judges and their adherents to any wel-  
 fare and happinesse of this Nation, and their am-  
 bition, to make themselves still greater and richer,  
 by the total ruine and extirpation of this people,  
 that under pretence of your Majesties service the  
 publicke faith involved in those grants was viola-  
 ted, and the grace and good intent intended by two  
 glorious

glorious Kings successively to a faithfull people,  
 made unprofitable. The illegal, arbitrary, and unlawfull pro-  
 ceedings of the said Sir William Parsons, and of  
 the said impeached Iudges, and their adherents,  
 and instruments: in the Court of Wards, and the  
 many wilfully erroneous decrees, and iudgements  
 of that Court, by which the heirs of Catholicke  
 Noblesmen, and other Catholicks were most  
 cruelly, and tyrannically dealt withall, destroyed  
 in their estates, and bred in dissolution, and dispo-  
 rance, their Parents debts unsatisfied, their Sisters  
 and younger brothers left wholly unprovided for,  
 the ancient and appearing tenures of mesne Lords  
 unregarded, estates valid in Law, and made for  
 valuable considerations, avoyded against Law, and  
 the whole Land filled up with the frequent  
 swarmes of Escheators, Feodaries, Purveyours,  
 and others by authority of that Court  
 The said Catholicks notwithstanding the  
 heauy pressures before mentioned, and other  
 grieuances in part represented to your Majestic by  
 the late Committees of both houses of Parliament  
 of this kingdom, whereunto they humbly desire  
 that relation be had, and redresse obtayned there-  
 in, did readily and without hesitation corre-  
 spond

ing contribute to all the Subsidies, Loans, and other extraordinary grants made to your Majestie in this kingdom, since the beginning of your Raigne amounting unto well-neere one Million of pounds, over and above your Majesties Revenue, both the Wayne, and casualt: And although the said Catholickes were in Parliament and otherwise the most forward in granting the said sums, and did bear nine parts of ten in the payments thereof, yet such was the power of their adversaries, and the advantage they gayned by the opportunitie of their continuall adresses to your Majestie, to increase their reputation in getting in of those monyes, and their authority in the distribution thereof to your Majesties great disservice, that they assumed to themselves to be procurers thereof, and represented the said Catholicks as obstinate and refractarie: to answer

6. The Army raised for your Majesties service here in the great charge of the kingdom was disbanded, by the pressing importunitie of the malignant party in England, not giving way that your Majesty should take advice therein with the Parliament here, alledging the said army was popish, and therefore not to be trusted: And although the world could assewre it should be wantable, and un-



exemplified invasion, made by the malignant party of the Parliament in *England*, upon your Majesties Honor, rights, prerogatives, and principall flower of your Crowne, And that the said Sir *William Parsons*, Sir *Adam Loftus* knight your Majesties vice-treasurer of this kingdome and other their adherents, did declare that an Army of ten thousand Scots was to arrive in this kingdome to force the said Catholickes to change their Religion, and that *Ireland* could never doe well without a rebellion, to the end the remayne of the Natives thereof, might be extirpated, and wagers were layd at generall Affizes, and publicke meetings, by some of them, then, and now imployed in places of great profit, and trust in this kingdome, that within one yeare no Catholicke should be left in *Ireland*, and that they saw the ancient, and unquestionable priviledges of the Parliament of *Ireland* unjustly, and against Law incroached upon, by the orders, acts and proceedings of both houses of Parliament in *England*, in sending for, and questioning to, and in, that Parliament the members of the Parliament of this kingdome, sitting the Parliament here, And that by speeches, and orders Printed by authority of both houses in *England*, it was declared, that *Ireland* was bound

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by op

By the Statutes made in *England*, if named, which is contrary to knowne truth, and the Lawes here kelled, for foure hundred yeares and upwards. And that the said Catholickes were thoroughly informed, of the protestation made by both houses of Parliament of *England* against Catholickes, and of their intentions to introduce Lawes for the extirpation of Catholicke religion in the three kingdoms, and that they had certaine notice of the cruell and bloody execution of Priests there, onely for being priests, and that your Majesties mercie and power could not prevaile with them, to save the life of one condemned Priest, and that the Catholickes of *England* being of their owne flesh and blood, must suffer or depart the Land, and consequently others not of so neere a relation to them, if bound by their Statutes, and within their power. These motives, although very strong, and powerfull, to produce apprehensions and feares in the said Catholickes, did not prevaile with them to take defensive Armes, much lesse offensive, they still expecting that your Majestie in your high wisedome, might be able in a short time, to apply seasonable cures, and apt remedies unto those evils and innovations.

That the Committees of the Lords and Commons

Commons of this kingdom, having attended  
 your Majesty for the space of nine Months, your  
 Majesty was graciously pleased ( notwithstanding  
 your then weighty and urgent affaires in England  
 and Scotland) to receive, and very often with great  
 patience to heare their grievances, and many times  
 bates thereof at large, during which bates the  
 said Lords, knights, & some of your privie Coun-  
 sell of this kingdom and their adherents, by  
 their malicious and untrue informations convey-  
 ed to some ministers of State in England (who since  
 are declared of the malignant party) and by the  
 continual sollicitation of others of the said privie  
 Counsell, conceived England of purpose, to create &  
 give impediment unto the justice and grace your  
 Majesty was justly pleased to afford to your subjects of  
 this Realme; did as much as in them lay hinder  
 the obtayning of any redresse for the said grievan-  
 ces, and notwithstanding therein with your Maie-  
 stie, as they expected, have by their letters and  
 instruments, laboured with many leading mem-  
 bers of the Parliament here, to give stop and in-  
 terruption thereto, and likewise transmitted un-  
 to your Majesty, and some of the State of England,  
 sundry misconstructions, & misrepresentation of  
 the proceedings and actions of your Parliament  
 of

of this your kingdom, and thereby endeavoured  
 to possesse your Majesty, of an evill opinion there-  
 of, and that the said Parliament had no power of  
 Iudicature in Capitall causes (which is an essenti-  
 all part of Parliament) thereby ayming at the im-  
 pairinge of some of them, and others who were  
 then impeached of high Treason, and at the de-  
 struction of this Parliamene. But the said Lords  
 Iustices and privie counsell, observinge that no art,  
 or practice of theirs, could be so veruall as with-  
 draw your Majesties grace and good intentions  
 from this people, and that the redresse granted of  
 some principall grievances was to be passed, as acts  
 in Parliament. The said Lords Iustices, and their  
 adherents, with the height of malice envying the  
 good union, long before sealed, and continued be-  
 tweene the members of the house of Commons,  
 and their good correspondencie with the Lords,  
 left nothing unattempted, which might raise dis-  
 cord and division in the said house, and by some  
 of themselves, and some instruments of theirs in  
 the said Commons house, private meetings of  
 great numbers of the said house were appointed,  
 of purpose to raise division of Nation, and Re-  
 gion, by meanes whereof a faction was made  
 there, which tended much to the dishonour of the  
 house,

house, and disturbance of your Majesties, and the  
 publicke service. And after certaine knowledge  
 that the said Committes were by the waterside in  
 England, with sundry important, & beneficiall Bills,  
 and other graces to be passed, as also in that Par-  
 liament of purpose to prevent the same, the said  
 faction by the practise of the said Lords-Iustices  
 and some of the said privie Counsell, and their ad-  
 herents, in tumultuous, and disorderly manner,  
 on the seventh of August 1641. and on severall  
 dayes before, craved for an adjournement of the  
 house, and being overruled by the voyces of the  
 more moderate part, the said Lords-Iustices and  
 their adherents could severall honorable Peeres,  
 that if they did not adjourne, the Lords house on  
 that day, being Saturday, that they would them-  
 selves prorogue, or adjourne the Parliament on  
 the next Monday following, by means whereof,  
 and of great numbers of proxies of Noblemen  
 nor estated, nor at any time resident in this king-  
 dome (which is destructive to the libertie and  
 freedom of parliament here) the Lords house  
 was on the said seventh day of August adjourned,  
 and the house of Commons by occasion thereof  
 and of the faction aforesaid, adjourned soone after,  
 by which means those Bills, and graces according

your Majesties intention, and the great expectation, and the longing desires of your people could not then passe as Acts of parliament. But within a few dayes after this fatall, and enforced adjournment, the said Committees arrived at Dublin, with their dispatch from your Majesty, and presented the same to the said Lords Justices and Council, expressing a right sense of the said adjournment, and being that their Lordships for the satisfaction of the people, to require short heads of that part of the dispatch, wherein your Majesty did appeare, with the bare manner, where your people might be suddenly conveyed unto all the partes of the Kingdom, arrested by the said Lords Justices, to prevent any further misunderstanding, this was promised to be done, and was instantly done, and presented unto them for this purpose, and yet (as it seems) desiring with boldness to add the contrary of the subjects contentions, and as they thought the same, they did forbear to give any notice thereof to the people, or to the nobles which were about the court. After this certain dangerous, and pernicious petition conceived by the advice, and Council of the said Sir William Rowlands, and others, 1671, the said Sir William Rowlands, and others, and many others of the said dangerous party, and

signed



signed by many thousands of the malignant party in the Citie of *Dublin*, in the province of *Ulster*, and in sundry other partes in this kingdome, directed to the Commons house in *England*, were at publicke asseizes, and other publicke places made knowne and read to many persons of qualitie in this kingdome, which petitions containd matters destructive, to the said Catholickes, their Religion, lives and estates, and were the more to be feared by reason of the active power of the said *Sir Iohn Clotworthy* in the Commons house in *England*, in opposition to your Majesty, and his barbarous and inhumane expressions in that house against Catholicke Religion, and the professors thereof. Soone after, an order conceived in the Commons house of *England*, that no man should bowe unto the name of *IESVS* (at the sacred fount whereof all knees should bend) came to the knowledge of the said Catholickes, and that the said malignant party did contrive, and plot to extinguish their Religion and Nation, hence it did arise that some of the said Catholickes begun to consider the deplorable and desperate condition they were in, by a Statute-law here found among the Records of this kingdome, of the second yeare of the raigne of the late *Queene Elizabeth*, but never

executed in her time, nor discovered till most of  
 the members of that Parliament were dead, no  
 Catholick of this kingdome could enjoy his life,  
 estate or libertie, if the said statute were executed,  
 whereunto no impediment remaind, but your  
 Majesties prerogative, and power which were en-  
 deavoured to be clipped, or taken away as is be-  
 fore rehearsed, then the plot of destruction, by an  
 Army out of *Scotland*, and another of the malig-  
 nant party in *England* must be executed, the feares  
 of those twofold destructions, and their ardent de-  
 sire to maintaine that just prerogative, which  
 might encounter and remove it, did necessitate  
 some Catholickes in the North about the two and  
 twentieth of *October 1641*, to take Armes, in man-  
 tainance of their Religion, your Majesties rights,  
 and the preservation of life, estate, and liberty, and  
 immediately thereupon, tooke a solemne Oath,  
 and sent severall declarations to the Lords Ju-  
 stices and Counsell, to that effect, and humbly de-  
 sired they might be heard in Parliament, unto the  
 determination whereof they were ready to submit  
 themselves, and their demands, which declara-  
 tions being received, were signed by the said  
 Lords Justices, who with the swaying part of the  
 said Counsell, and by the advice of the said two  
 impeached

impeached Iudges, glad of any occasion to put off the parliament which by the former adjournment was to meet soon after, caused a Proclamation to be published on the three and twentieth of the said Moneth of *October 1641.* therein accusing all the Catholickes of *Ireland* of disloyaltie, and thereby declaring that the Parliament was prorogued, untill the sixe and twentieth of *February* following, within a few dayes after the said three and twentieth day of *October 1641.* many Lords and other persons of ranke and qualitie, made their humble adresse to the Lords-Iustices and Counsell, and made it evidently appeare unto them, that the said prorogation was against Law, and humbly besought the Parliament might sit, according the former adjournment, which was then the onely expedient to compose or remove the then growing discontents and troubles of the land; And the said Lords-Iustices, and their party of the Counsell, then well knowing that the members of both houses throughout the kingdome, (a few in and about *Dublin* onely excepted) would stay from the meeting of both houses, by reason of the said prorogation, by proclamation two dayes before the time, gave way the Parliament might sit, but so limited that no Act of grace or

any thing else for the peoples quiet, or satisfaction might be propounded or passed, and thereupon a few of Lords and Commons, appeared in the Parliament house, who in their entrance at the Castle-bridge and gate, and within the yard to the Parliament house-dore, and recessed from thence, were environed with a great number of Armed men, with their match lighted, and Muskets presented even to the breasts of the members of both houses, none being admitted to bring one servant to attend him, or any weapon about him, within the Castle-bridge, yet how thyn soever the houses were, or how much over-awed, they both did supplicate the Lords-Iustices and Counsell, that they might continue for a time together, and expect the coming of the rest of both houses, to the end they might quiet the troubles in full Parliament, and that some Acts of security granted by your Majestie, and transmitted under the great Seale of England, might passe to settle the mindes of your Majesties subjects, to these requests, so much conducing to your Majesties service, and the settlement of your people, a flat denyall was given, and the said Lords-Iustices and their party of the Counsell, by their working with their party in both houses of Parliament being then verie thyn

(21)  
as aforesaid, propounded an order should be conceived in Parliament that the said discontented Gentlemen tooke Armes in rebellious manner, which was resented much by the best affected of both houses, but being awed as aforesaid and credibly informed of some particular persons amongst them, stood in opposition thereunto, that the said Musketers were directed to shoote them at their going out of the Parliament house, through which terror, way was given to that order. Notwithstanding all the before mentioned provocations, pressures, and indignities, the farre greater and more considerable party of the Catholickes, and all the Cities and Corporations of *Ireland*, and whole provinces stood quiet in their houses, whereupon, the Lords-Justices and their adherents well knowing that many powerfull members of the Parliament of *England*, stood in opposition to your Majesty, made their principall application, and adressed their dispatches full fraught with calumnies, and false suggestions against the Catholickes of this kingdome to them, and propounded unto them to send severall great forces to Conquer the kingdome, those of the malignant party here, were by them armed, the Catholickes were not onely denied Armes, but were  
disarmed,

disarmed, even in the Citie of *Dublin*, which in all successions of ages past, continued as loyall to the Crowne of *England*, as any Citie or place whatsoever, all other ancient and usuall Cities and Corporate Townes of the kingdome by meanes whereof principally the kingdome was preserved in former times were denied armes for their money to defend themselves: and expresse order given by the said Lords Iustices, to disarm all Catholicks in some of the said Cities, and Townes, others disarmed, were inhibited, to provide Armes for their defence, and the said Lords Iustices and Counsell having received an order of both houses of Parliament in *England*, to publish a proclamation of pardon, unto all those who were then in rebellion (as they tearmed it) in this Kingdome, if they did submit, by a day, to be limited. The said Sir *William Parsons* contrary to this order so wrought with his partie of the Councell, that a Proclamation was published of pardon, onely in two Counties, and a very short day prefixed, and therein all free-holders were excepted: through which every man saw that the estates of Catholicks were first aymed at, and their lives next: The said Lords Iustices and their partie having advanced their designe thus farre, and not finding  
the



the successe answerable to their desires, commanded *Sir Charles Coote* Knight and Barronnet, deceased, to march to the Countie of *Wickloe*, where he burnt, killed, and destroyed, all in his way. And in a most cruell manner, man, woman and child, persons, that had no appearing wills to do hurt, nor power to execute it; soone after some foot-companies did march in the night by direction of the said Lords-Justices, and their said partie, to the Towne of *Svenry* in *Engall*, three miles of *Dublin*; a Countrey that neither then, nor for the space of foure or five hundred yeares, before did feeke, what troubles were, or warre meant, but it was too sweet and too mere, and therefore fit to be forced to smirke, in that towne innocent husband-men, some of them being Catholicks, and some Protestants, taken for Catholicks, were murdered in their houses, and their heads carried triumphant into *Dublin*; next morning complaint being made of this, no redresse was obtained therein, whereupon some Gentlemen of qualitie, and others the inhabitants of the Countrey, seeing what was then acted, and what passed in the said last march towards the Countie of *Wickloe*, and justly fearing to be all murdered, forsooke their houses, and were constrained to stand together in their owne defence.

fence, though ill provided of Armes or ammunition. Hereupon a Proclamation was agreed upon at the Councell-boord on the thirteenth of *December 1641*, and not published or Printed till the fifteenth of *December*, by which, the said Gentlemen, and *George King* by name, were required to come in, by or upon the eighteenth of the said Moneth and a safety was therein promised them. On the same day, another Proclamation was published summoning the Lords dwelling in the *English-pale*, neere *Dublin*, to a grand-Councell on the seventeenth of the said Moneth, but the Lords Iustices, and their party of the Counsell to take away all hope of accommodation, gave direction to the said Sir *Charles Coote*, the said fifteenth day of the said Moneth of *December* to march to *Clontarffe* being the house, & Towne of the said *George King*, and two miles from *Dublin*, to pillage, burne kill, and destroy all that there was to bee found, which direction was readily and particularly observed (in manifest breach of publicke faith) by means whereof the meeting of the said Grand-Councell was diverted, the Lords not daring to come within the power of such notorious faith-breakers, the consideration whereof, and of other matters aforesaid, made the Nobility and Gentry of

of the *English-pale*, and other parts of the province of *Leinster* sensible of the present danger, and put themselves in the best posture they could, for their naturall defence, and imployed Lieutenant Colonell *Red*, to present their humble Remonstrance to your Sacred Majesty and to declare unto you the state of their affaires, and humbly to beseech reliefe and redresse therein, the said Lieutenant-Colonell though your Majesties servant and imployed in publicke trust ( in which case the Law of Nations affoord's safety and protection ) was without regard to eyther, not onely stopped from proceeding in his imployment, but also tortured on the racke at *Dublin*.

10 The Lord-president of *Munster* by direction of the said Lords-Justices ( that province being quiet ) with his accomplices, burnt, preyed, and put to death Men, Women, and Children, without making any difference of quality, condition, age, or sex, in severall parts of that province. The Catholickes, Nobles and Gentlemen there mistrusted and threatned, and others of inferior qualitie trusted and furnished with Armes, and ammunition. The province of *Connaght* was used in the like measure, whereupon, most of the considerable Catholickes in both the said provinces were inforced ( without Armes or ammunition ) to looke after safety, and to that end to stand on their defence,

still expecting your Majesties pleasure, and alwaies ready to obey your commands, Now the plot of the said ministers of state and their adherents, being even ripe, applications were incessantly by them made to the malignant party in *England*, to deprive this people of all hopes of your Majesties justice or mercie, and to plant a perpetuall enmity betweene the *English* and *Scottish* Nation and your subjects of this kingdome.

That whereas, this your Majesties kingdome of *Ireland*, in all successions of ages, since the raigne of King *Henry the second*, sometimes King of *England* and Lord of *Ireland*, had Parliament of their owne composed of Lords and Commons in the same manner and forme, qualified with equall liberties, powers, priviledges, and immunities with the Parliament of *England*, and onely dependant of the King and Crowne of *England* and *Ireland*, and for all that time no prevalent Record, or authenticke president can be found, that any Statute made in *England*, could or did bind this kingdome before the same were here established by Parliament, yet upon untrue suggestions and informations given of your subjects of *Ireland*, an Act of Parliament intuled an act for the speedy, and effectuall reducing of the rebels in his Majesties kingdome of *Ireland*, to their due obedience to his Majestie, and the Crowne of *England*, and

another Act intituled an act for adding unto and  
explayning the said former Act, was procured to  
be enacted in the said Parliament of *England*, in the  
18. yeare of your Majesties raigne, by which Acts,  
and other proclamations your Majesties subjects  
unsumoned, unheard, were declared Rebels and  
two Millions and a halfe of Acres arrable, med-  
dow and profitable pasture within this kingdome  
were sold to undertakers, for certaine summes of  
money, and the edifices, Loghes, Woods, Bogs,  
wastes & their appurtenances were thereby men-  
tioned, to be granted and past gratis, which Acts  
the said Catholickes doe conceive to have beene  
forced upon your Majesty, and although voyde,  
and unjust in themselves, to all purposes, yet con-  
tinue matters of evill consequence, and extream e  
prejudice to your Majesty, and totally destructive  
to this Nation. The scope seeming to ayme at  
Rebels onely, and at the disposition of a certayne  
quantity of Land, but in effect and substance, all  
the Lands in the kingdome, by the words of the  
said Acts may be distributed in whose possession  
soever they were without respect to age condition  
or quality, and all your Majesties Tenures, and the  
greatest part of your Majesties standing Revenew  
in this kingdome taken away, and by the said Act  
if it were of force, all power of pardoning, and of  
granting those Lands, is taken from your Majesty,

a president that no age can instance the like, against this Act the said Catholickes doe protest, as an Act against the fundamentall Lawes of this kingdome, and as an Act destructive to your Majesties right, and prorogatives, by colour whereof most of the forces sent hither to infest this kingdome by Sea and Land disavowed any authoritie from your Majesty but doe depend upon the Parliament of *England*.

12 All strangers and such as were not inhabitants of the Citie of *Dublin*, being commaunded by the said Lords-Iustices, in and since the said Moneth of *November* 1641. to depart the said Citie were no sooner departed then they were by the direction of the said Lords-Iustices, pillaged abroad and their goods seized upon; and confiscated in *Dublin*, and they desiring to returne under the protection and safety of the state, before their appearance in any action, were denyed the same, and divers other persons of ranke & quality by the said Lords-Iustices inployed in publicke service, and others keeping close within their doores without annoying any man, or syding then with any of the said Catholickes in Armes, and others in severall parts of the kingdome, living under, and having the protection, and safety of the state, were sooner pillaged, their houses burnt, themselves, their Tenants, and servants killed, and destroyed than any other.



other, by directions from the said Lords-Iustices, and by the like direction, when any Commander in chiefe of the Army promised or gave quarter or protection, the same was in all Cases violated, and many persons of qualitie, who obtayned the same, were ruyned before others. Others, that came into *Dublin*, voluntarily, and that could not be justly suspected of any crime, if *Irishmen*, or Catholickes, by the like direction were imprisoned in *Dublin*, robbed and pillaged abroad, and brought to their tryall for their lives; The Citty of *Dublin* and *Cork*, and the ancient Corporate Townes of *Drogheda*, *Teoghell*, and *Kinsale*. who voluntarily received Garrisons in your Majesties name, and the adjacent countries, who relieved them were worse used and now live in worse condition than the *Israelites* did in *Egypt*: So that it will be made appeare, that more murders, breaches of publicke faith, and quarter, more destruction and desolation more cruelly not fit to be named, were committed in *Ireland*, by the direction, and advice of the said Lords-Iustices and their party of the said Counsell, in lesse than eightene Moneths, then can be paralleled to have beene done by any Christian people.

13 The said Lords-Iustices; and their adherents, have against the fundamentall Lawes of the Land, procured the sitting of both houses of Parliament

all  
very  
and  
liament for severall Sessions ( nine parts of ten  
of the naturall and genuine members thereof, be-  
ing absent ) it standing not with their safety, to  
come under their power, and made up a conside-  
rable number in the house of Commons, of clerks,  
souldiers, serving men, and others not legally, or  
not chosen at all, or returned, and having no man-  
ner of estate within the kingdome, in which sit-  
ting sundry orders were conceived, and dismis-  
sion of persons before impeached of Treason  
in full Parliament, and passed or might have pas-  
sed some Acts against Law, and to the prejudice  
of your Majesty, and this whole Nation, and du-  
ring these troubles, Termes were kept, and your  
Majesties Court of chiefe place, and other Courts  
sat at *Dublin* to no other end or purpose, but by  
false and illegall Iudgements, Outlawries, and  
other Capitall proceedings, to attaynt many thou-  
sands of your Majesties most faithfull subjects of  
this kingdome, they being never summoned, nor  
having notice of those proceedings, and Sheriffes  
made of obscure meane persons, by the like practise  
appointed of purpose, and poore Artificers Com-  
mon souldiers, and meccanicall servants returned  
jurors, to passe upon the lives, and estates of those  
who came in upon protection and publicke faith.

14 Therefore, the said Catholickes in the be-  
halfe of themselves, and of the whole kingdom of

Ireland

*Ireland* doe protest & declare against the said proceedings, in the nature of Parliaments, and in the other Courts aforesaid, & every of them, as being heynous crimes against Law, destructive to the Parliaments, & your Majesties prerogatives, and authoritie & to the rights, & just liberties of your most faithfull subjects.

Forasmuch dread Sovereigne as the speedy application of apt remedies unto these grievances, & heavy pressures, will tend to the settlement, & improvement of your Majesties renew, the prevention of further effusion of blood, the preservation of this kingdome from desolation, & the content and satisfaction of your said subjects, who in manifestation of their duty and zeale to your Majesties service, will be most willing & ready to imploy 10000. men, under the conduct of well-experienced Commanders in defence of your Royall rights and prerogatives. They therefore, most humbly beseech your Majestie that you will vouchsafe gracious answers to these their humble and just Complaints. And for the establishment of your people in a lasting peace and securitie, the said Catholicks, do most humbly pray, that your Majestie may be further graciously pleased to call a free Parliament in this kingdome; in such convenient time, as your Majestie in your high wisdom shall thinke fit, and the urgencie of the present affaires of the said kingdome doth require; And that the said Parliaments be held in an indifferent place, summo-

(11)  
ned by, & continued before some person or persons of  
honour, & fortune, of approved faith to your Majesty  
& acceptable to your people here, & to be timely pla-  
ced by your Majesty in this government, which is most  
necessary for the advancement of your service & pre-  
sent condition of the kingdom, in which Parliament,  
the said Catholickes doe humbly pray these & other  
their grievances may be redressed, & that in the said  
Parliament, a statute made in this kingdom in the 10.  
yeare of K. Henry the 7. commonly called *Poyninges Act*,  
so all acts explaining or enlarging the same, be by a  
particular act suspended, during that Parliament, as it  
hath been already don, in the 11. year of Q. Elizabeth, upon  
occasions of far lesse moment than now do offer them-  
selves; And that your Majesty with the advice of the  
said Parliament will be pleased to take a course for the  
repealing or further continuance of the said Statutes,  
as may best conduce to the advancement of your ser-  
vice here, & peace of this your Realme, and that no  
matter whereof Complaint is made in this Remon-  
strance, may debarre Catholickes, or give interrupti-  
on to their free Votes, or Sitting in the said Parlia-  
ment; And as in duty bound they will ever pray for  
your Majesties long and prosperous Raigne over  
them.

**FINIS.**